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THE Subscriber has removed the balance of his stock of HARDWARE to the premises on Columbia Street, recently occupied by Mr. H. V. Edmonds, where great bargains may be had, as he intends to CLOSE his business AT ONCE.

oc19 **JOHN CALDER**

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New Westminster, May 31st 1867. jult

notified that unless they settle with the undersigned on or before the 31st inst. their accounts will be placed in COURT for COLLECTION, without further notice.

JOHN CALDER.

New Westminster Oct. 10 1867.

The British Columbian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

THE SECOND LECTURE.

Mr. Leigh Harnett delivered his second and concluding lecture to a large and influential audience, on Thursday evening.

Having finished the Northern country, he conducted his audience up the Bonaparte, the importance of which district was only beginning to be understood, and where there was a large extent of auriferous ground which, if not despised on account of being so near home, would doubtless contribute in no small degree to swell the mineral wealth of the colony. Proceeding up to the Shuswap country, he briefly recounted the amount and character of the work carried on in the various creeks, showing from the present year's labors that people need not travel all the way to Big Bend in search of good paying diggings, while a large auriferous district lay so much nearer home. Speaking of Big Bend, he was unable, owing to the lateness of the season, to cross over, but, from general enquiry, even from those who had been as yet unsuccessful, he found a greater confidence springing up in regard to the future of that, as yet, unprospected district. Having traversed the known auriferous ground, he strongly impressed upon his audience the importance of the immediate adoption of the great hydraulic system now so generally and successfully in use in California. The figures he gave, as the result of that system were really marvellous. The auriferous belt of California now brought under that system had, after eight years' experience, proved to be worth to the country no less than \$550,000,000; and yet, on an average, it only pays \$100 to the cubic yard, equal to one cent to the cubic foot! This colony not only possessed hundreds of miles of gravel beds on the rivers and in the mountains which would pay a larger percentage, but it possessed the immense advantages of an unlimited supply of free water with abundant fall, advantages wanting in California, and which would far more than compensate for the alleged shortness of the mining season in British Columbia, an allegation, in his opinion, wholly unsupported by fact; for, in truth the seasons where the larger portion of the hydraulic ground is situated in British Columbia was longer than in California, where the water generally gave out in July. The great ditch system of California, for the supply of water to the mines alone, comprised 5000 miles, constructed at a cost of \$15,000,000. In this colony not more than a mere tithe of that expenditure would be necessary, as water was everywhere close at hand, and available in the greatest abundance, from April to November. In concluding this branch of his subject, the lecturer dilated upon the undoubted extent, richness and durability of our auriferous deposits, mentioning the fact that, with a mere handful of miners at work, with two-thirds of the claims on Williams Creek temporarily locked up, one million of gold had been transmitted through the two Banks during the season up to the 1st Sept.; and it was fair to say an equal amount had passed through other channels. He thought it was no exaggeration to say that, had all the claims been worked this year, five millions instead of two would have been produced; nor did he think it an extravagant assertion to say that with the development of new creeks and hydraulic workings, next season's yield should reach ten millions.

The lecturer said, that having just returned from a visit to the Howe Sound Copper mine, he would doubtless be expected to say something about it. He was glad to be able to state that its present prospects appeared to him to be of the most promising character. It was, in fact, one of four mines known at present in the world, where sulphuret ore had been found in abundance on the surface. The other three were probably the richest copper mines in the world, and he saw no reason to doubt that this one would eventually prove to be equally rich. The only thing necessary to prove its permanency and value was to find the vertical dip of the

vein, which judging from present indications, would probably be reached in between 50 and 100 feet. That the ore was of the richest character was proved by the presence of "fluekan" so near the surface, on the foot-wall, an unerring indication that it was a true and permanent vein.

Having thus, in his opinion, established the mineral wealth and capacity of the country, which, in the course of events, must attract the attention of the world to a great extent, in spite of all the prejudice and misrepresentation that at present bore against it, the next question that had presented itself to his mind was whether, in case of a sudden influx of fifty or a hundred thousand people the agricultural capacity of the colony would prove equal to the emergency. He had, therefore, directed his examination towards that point and had, consequently, visited all the farming country which would be required to feed a mining population. He found a magnificent range of country, stretching from Lillooet, on the North-west, to Soda creek, on the East, and extending South as far as Seymour, comprising a fertile territory capable of sustaining half a million, judging from the general features of the country and the crops produced this year within those limits. The lecturer here gave the results of individual farms, collected by himself, which abundantly proved that the assertion was no idle exaggeration. He found that irrigation was all that was needed to give an average yield of wheat of 30 bushels to the acre. In support of the great endurance of the soil he mentioned that he had met with instances where ground had produced five consecutive crops of wheat, the fifth crop being superior in quality to any of the previous ones. As far as he had been able to ascertain, the Upper Fraser, from Lytton to Soda creek, had yielded this year upwards of one thousand tons of wheat alone, with a fair proportion of other cereals and vegetables of a size and quality unsurpassed in the world, which would be almost sufficient to sustain the present mining population. The important influence which the rapidly increasing production in the interior of the great staple of food must exert upon the mining interests of the country was not easily realized. The high price of flour had unquestionably hitherto tended greatly to limit exploration, and cramp mining operations. For the production of fruits he had found the climate and soil equally adapted. He had himself eaten a fine grape produced in the open air at Lillooet, while he saw two year old pear trees laden with large and luscious fruit. The best test of climate, according to the American opinion, the water-melon, he had also found produced in size and flavor quite equal to anything he had ever seen in California.

The next point was cattle-grazing, which, in all its details, he had examined, and found to be far ahead of that of any other country on the Pacific Coast, owing to the endless profusion of the bunch grass, a grass the peculiar fattening properties of which are well known and appreciated by American stock-raisers; thus it did not astonish the audience to learn the marvellous but authenticated details with which the lecturer sustained his statements. He gave one instance in which he, in company with Mr. Cornwall, saw a yearling slaughtered at Antoine's ranch, which weighed 545 lbs. He said he almost hesitated to make this statement, so difficult of belief, but he could only refer the sceptical to the parties mentioned. Thus a result unequalled at the famous Smithfield Market of England, and never even approximated in California, has been attained in the so-called "howling wilderness" of this much abused and much slandered country. In touching upon dairy produce he mentioned the case of Ducks and Pringle, on Shuswap river, who, during the present season, manufactured 1500 lbs. of excellent butter from 15 cows! With such facts before him it was not strange he should agree with the statements contained in an article which recently appeared in the BRITISH COLUMBIAN newspaper, that it was a shame to be still sending to California for flour and to Wash-

ington Territory for beef, when such facilities for producing both existed in the colony.

We can do no more than allude to the eloquent and truly grand peroration with which Mr. Harnett concluded his most interesting and instructive lecture, showing how, from the general character, commercial interests and geographical position of British Columbia, it must play an important part in the history of the great nation rapidly springing up on the Pacific Coast, and become, as it is entitled to become, a source of pride and strength to the Empire to which it belonged.

The lecturer sat down amidst loud and enthusiastic applause, after which the Hon. J. Robson read the following address, which was seconded by Jas. Cunningham, Esq., unanimously adopted by the meeting, and presented to Mr. Harnett, who duly acknowledged the same:—

To Leigh Harnett, Esq.,
Sir.—Having had the pleasure of listening to your two lectures on British Columbia, including all its interests, we cannot allow you to leave without making some acknowledgement of our great indebtedness to you. We have been astonished at your powers of observation, and impressed with the correctness of your reasoning, and still more have we been surprised at the vast amount of interesting and important information you have collected in so short a time.

It is little to say that we heartily endorse what you have advanced in regard to the advantages and resources of this Colony. Unquestionably the country owes you much, and it is as gratifying to us to say as it will doubtless be to you to be assured that you leave us with the respect and gratitude of all classes. We hope the interruption to our intercourse will be short, and that we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing you amongst us again. If so, you may rely upon meeting with a hearty reception.

Signed, on behalf of the meeting,
H. HOLBROOK,
President Municipal Council.
New Westminster, Nov. 27, 1867.

ADJOURNED PILOTAGE MEETING.

The adjourned meeting on the subject of the new rates of Pilotage took place in the Hyack Hall, on Wednesday, 11. Holbrook Esq., President of the Municipal Council, in the Chair. The attendance was large. The Hon. Mr. Robson reported the result of the interview the deputation had with the Governor, on Friday, and also that the Chairman and himself had, by invitation, seen His Excellency again upon the subject on Tuesday, that upon both of these occasions His Excellency appeared anxious to arrange the matter with a view to the interests of all parts of the colony.

He then moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by H. Nelson Esq., and passed unanimously:—

Resolved.—That it is the mature conviction of this meeting that the interests of the colony would be most effectually promoted by the adoption of a uniform rate of Pilotage to Esquimalt, Victoria, Nanaimo, Burrard Inlet and New Westminster.

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this meeting that a clause should be inserted in the Pilotage Regulations whereby vessels in tow of a steamer having a duly qualified Pilot on board shall be exempt from Pilotage.

Resolved.—That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to the Governor, with the earnest request that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the provisions therein enunciated to be incorporated in the revised Pilotage Regulations, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE VICTORIA CAPITAL MEETING.—The people of Victoria held a "Capital Meeting" in the Theatre, on Thursday evening. The speaker who elicited most applause said he considered the meeting a preliminary one to ask the Home Government to recall Governor Seymour!! We received a special report of the meeting, but cannot make room for it in the present issue.

FROM VICTORIA.—The str. Enterprise, Capt. Swanson, arrived from Victoria last evening, with freight and passengers.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.

The following is a copy of a petition presented to His Excellency the Governor, on Thursday, by the Hon. J. Robson, Member for the District of New Westminster. The Petition bore 420 signatures:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY FREDERICK SEYMOUR,
Governor of British Columbia and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency:—The petition of the undersigned, merchants, traders, miners, and settlers of British Columbia, humbly sheweth,

1st. That they consider the maintenance of the Government Assay Office highly desirable for the general interests of the colony.

2d. That, in addition to the importance of affording thoroughly reliable assays of gold dust, the product of our mines, your petitioners consider that, at the present time, when our greatest hopes are based upon the believed richness of our quartz ledges in gold and silver, a thorough, ready, and reliable means of obtaining assays of mineral specimens of these and other ores, free of cost, is of the highest importance to the development of our mineral wealth.

3d. So long as the Government Assay Office exists it not only affords an inexpensive and reliable means of assay, but also operates, by comparison of results, as a wholesome check for the protection of those who find it necessary or convenient to patronize private enterprise.

4th. Private assayers cannot be expected to command the same degree of confidence, neither could they be supposed to be satisfied with the merely nominal rates of charge made at the Government office.

5th. In the event of the abolition of the Government office, any single private concern might enjoy a monopoly of the assaying business of the whole colony, a condition of things which would be most certain to result in general dissatisfaction, if not serious loss to the most productive class of the population.

6th. In view of the foregoing, and many other reasons which might, if necessary, be adduced, your petitioners humbly pray that the Government Assay Office may be continued upon as economical a footing as may be compatible with efficiency.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

TELEGRAPHIC.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Pope has withdrawn his objections to the proposed European conference, Italy, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg have signified their acceptance of Napoleon's invitation to join in the conference. The conference will be held at Munich, December 11th.

Nov. 22.—The Queen, in a most direct manner, refused to postpone the execution, and preparations are being made in this city to observe in a popular manner the obsequies. A funeral procession will be organized and proceed to Hyde Park, where a solemn meeting will be held.

A proposition has been received from the United States for the purchase of the Hudson Bay Co.'s property, which has caused a rise in the stock of the Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The steamer America has arrived. Lord Lyons, upon presenting his credentials as British Ambassador to Napoleon, said the cordial relations existing between France and England have powerfully contributed to the welfare of the two countries and happiness of the world. The Queen's instructions especially prescribe that I shall spare no effort to strengthen those relations. The Emperor replied that he was pleased with the sentiments expressed by Lord Lyons, and responded by avowing his sincere attachment to the Queen's person and family. From the commencement of her reign one of the most constant of his objects has been to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 27th inst. at St. Mary's Church, Sapperton, by the Rev. W. E. Hayman, Henry Valentine Edmonds to Jane Fortune, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Patrick Kemp, of Cork, Ireland.

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Needle Cases,

Cribbage Boards,

Whist Cards,

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Nail Brushes,

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Tobacco Pouches,

Cigar Cases,

Portemonnaies,

Pocket Books,

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NEW WESTMINSTER B. C.

Where you will find everything in the GROCERY line, the best and cheapest, for CASH, to be had in the CAPITAL.

Our Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, for flavor unsurpassed; with prices low, to suit the times, a trial's only asked. To those who use the "weed," we are willing, ready, able to furnish them with any length of the "Atlantic Cable." We've "Shelton's Brand," and other kinds so much admired for chewing; Cigars, Cheroots, and Fancy Pipes, for gents who go awooing. Of Pie Fruits and of Pickles too, we have every kind on hand; with sauces also, pure and good, of every different brand. In Ketchups and in Essences, our shelves are quite replete; these have become essential for flavoring what we eat. Split Peas and Pearl Barley, most excellent for soup; and Sago for the little folks, an antidote for croup. Stove polish—what a nasty as a rusty metal stove? Shining blacking too of a glossier hue than silk or satin ever wore. Wash Boards and Wash Boards too we have, no better made, we think, nor cheaper can be had elsewhere, in either wood or zinc. Of Buckets we have quite a lot; as well as fine corn Brooms, and brushes plenty, no excuse for keeping dusty rooms. To the Sportsman we can offer a well selected lot of gun-caps and of powder too, and every size of shot. Our candles, they are very good our coal-oil choice refined, no one here will sell them cheaper; just bear this fact in mind. Our soap is also good and cheap, and old—we don't like new; with Glenfield starch so highly famed, and the best of button blue. Biscuits of various kinds we have; and crackers crisp and sweet: bacon and hams, so nicely cured, they really are a treat. Our sugars, we are safe to say, must meet a large demand, because they're bright and sweet and pure, nor mixed with gritty sand. We have oatmeal too for porridge, or, if you prefer it,—brose, this is the food both strong and good as every SAXON knows.

Spices from the isles of the Indian seas; cloves, cassia, pimento, and such things as these; melons that will melt of themselves in the mouth; peaches and grapes from the far sunny South; currants from Zante, raisins from Spain, will tempt you to buy them again and again. Plums and apples from "Richmond," pears from the Sound; onions from Frisco so big and so round that few, if any, weigh less than a pound. We purchase farm produce, pay in goods or in cash; sell again at slight profits, just to free us from loss. To those who are either "on the buy," or "the sell," just step in next door to the Colonial Hotel; our goods are for sale we invite your inspection, convince'd when once here you will make your selection, and always return for such things as you need.—Fair play—honest dealing, a part of our creed.

WILLIAM CLARKSON.

NEW WESTMINSTER, September 14th 1867.

